. CUBA.

Wholesale Assassination by Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba.

Two American Citizens Among the Victims.

Contemptuous Treatment of an American Consul

Particulars of the Outrage on an American Sea Captain.

The Seizure of the Steamer Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall by the Spaniards.

Efforts of the Government to Throw the Responsibility of the Murder of Greenwalth on the Cubaus.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana February 26, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing our despatches to the date of sailing. Our dence furnishes tull particulars of the assassinations of Cubans and Americans, and various other outrages perpetrated upon our citizens by the Spaniards, brief mention of which has been given in our telegraphic columns.

Another Wholesale Assassination in Santlago de Cuba-Two American Citizens Among the Victims-Contemptuous Treatment of an American Consul-The Promise to Admiral Hoff Ignored-Pretended Trial on a Remote Plantation-An Unsuccessful Expedi-HAVANA Peb 20 1970

Advices from Santiago de Cubs to the 18th report that on the Tuesday previous the city was appailed by a fresh tragedy, nearly equalling that of Jiguani. Since the death of Marcano, and, as is said, owing to developments from correspondence captured with him, a considerable number of arrests have been made at intervals, the unfortunates comprising some of the more prominent and well known citizens o the place. These have been noticed in the correspondence of the HERALD from there as they have occurred. Later the following additional arrests were made, namely, of Andres Puente, Magin Robert, Diego Vinagre, Procurador Santiestiban and Ramon Garriga. These, with others, numbering in all, were taken on the 13th inst. to the estate known as "San Juan," near the city, and on the 15th all were massacred, except Magin Robert and Ramon Garriga, who have returned to town.

It would seem that the Governor ad interim was desirous of saving their lives, or at least not baving the stain of their blood on his hands, as on Tuesday he sept out the colonel of the Marine regiment stationed there under escort of the volunteer cavalry, with orders to Boet, the contra-guerilla chief, to deuver up the prisoners to be brought back to town. Boet not only relused to obey, but had them brought out at once and shot, alleging the superlor orders of Valmaseda. Among the dead are two American ttizens, named respectively John Francis Portuoudo and Charles Dannery, the former naturalized and the latter native born. When these men were arrested the acting consul for the United States in Santiago de Cubs. Mr. Phillips, at once sent a despatch to the government claiming the fulfilment of the promise made to Admiral Hoff that any American citizen accused of offence should be given a fair trial in the presence of his consul. To this the government, baving no monitors before its eyes, returned a contemptuous answer, and the men were shot as

The Spaniards claim that they and the others were executed after a fair trial; but this is preposterous, when it is considered that there were men arrested and taken away from the town, the proper place for their trial, tied up and handed over to an officer who commands a set of the most deprayed and ferocious of men, principally composed of convicts, as these contra-guerillas are, and by him were conducted to an obscure plantation, and there, without being permitted counsel or witnesses, came to a violent death, the omear constituting judge, jury, witnesses

On receipt of the intalligence in the offer many the Catalans decorated their establishments with taken down by the police. It was reported that the contra-guerillas and Catalans were so incensed at the effort of Colonel Ojeda, the Governor ad interim, to deprive them of their prey, that they proposed to revolt and depose him; but on receiving intimation that he had the artifery all ready to receive them, they changed their minos and contended themselves with the massacre of the prisoners. Hoet, the commander of the lawless band of contra-guerillas, is claimed to be a man of intelligence and of many good qualities, and his personal appearance indicates this. He piaces the responsibility of his action on Vaimaseda, under whose immediate orders he

acted.
The Spaniards say that by this blow they have deprived the mairies say that by this blow they have de-prived the mairies that the dead men include the Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Cuban Junta in Santiago, and those who were the most active and determined in supply-ing the insurgents. They also claim that the New York Herald correspondent in that place is among

pedition which lately left there to inquire into the reported landing to the leeward returned without having found any trace of it. The man who acted as guide and another who was caught were shot. A large open American built boat was found hidden

close in shore.

The papers in Havana do not seem to be particularly well informed concerning this massacre, and treat the matter very gingerly. The first notices were brought by a passenger from Massanillo. In its evening edition of Thursday the Diario had the following:— To-day we have letters from Cuba and other sources of in-

To-day we have letters from Cube and other sources of information from which we know what we state briefly. Among the papers which the indefatigable Gonzales Boot collected from Figuerdo and Marcano was found some which contained eridence that in the capital of the department existed a junta, coin rittee or whatever it may be called, which was in communication and correspondance with the naugent delets and forwarded them in formation and such resources as they could. It is said that the declarations of Marcano continued this. These notices gave reason for the arrest of various persons of Santiago de Cube, who, with the documents which accused them to were placed at the disposition of a coincid of war, which was convened at the seate team Juan, two or three leagues from Cover. The council processed with all the formalities of custom, and contemned to death eighteen of the arrested who were exacented. This is told us by well informed persons, and even the names of the executed, which we omit.

This is followed by a long rigmarole concerning

This is followed by a long rigmarole concerning the elemency of the government and the ingratitude of persons taking advantage of its projection to conspire against it, evidently arriving to Justify the act, and wolch, as it has nothing to do with the question, is omitted.

The Prensa, in its morning edition of the 25th, The Preman, in its morning edition of the 25th, gives the statement or a passenger that fourteen had been shot, and postpones farther mention until it receives more certain information. Nothing farther has appeared, nor is it probable there will be.

A letter from the British Consul in Santiago de Cuba says that Gouzzlez Boet has a court on a plantation, some fifteen unles outside of the city, where every suspected person is taken, and from whence they do not return, and fully confirms the recital in this corresponding.

Among the killed was General Puente, who was Grand Orient in the Masoulc order, the highest Mason in Cuba, and a man by name of Jordan, though of what nationality is not known.

Efforts to Make Cubune Responsible for the Assassination of Greenwalth-Official Announcement of the Government-No Evidence Offered-The Facts of the Case-Recognition of the Assassin-Outrage on an American Sea Captain-He is Compelled to Take Refuge on a British Man-of-War-Meeting of Insurgent Chiefs-A Successful Landing-The Steamer Morro Castle on

RAYANA Feb. 26, 1870. The efforts of the government here to make the Cubans responsible for the affair of Sunday, the 6th, which resulted in the death of Isaac Greenwalth and severe injury to the young Americans, Foster and Johnson, have culminated in an official announcement of success. Not one shadow of evidence is afforded to substantiate it, however, and ometals must have much condence in the amiability of the world if they suppose it will be satisfied with the unsupported statement of an interested party upon a point of this character and that so ridiculously improbable. The announcement, as made in the Gazette, is as follows:

made in the Gazette, is as follows:

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT.

PROVINGE OF THE SECRETARY HAVE A., Fell 25, 1370,
The presumenting which assist with the government concerning in the Half and Freedom and the secretary of the secretary.

This is the entire case as submitted by the government of the secretary.

This is the entire case as submitted by the government to the world.

great excitement prevailed in the Palace, as it was of so outrageous and unprovoked a character that it or so outrageous and unprovoked a character that it was likely to excite a feeling in favor of the Cubans throughout the United States too strong for Secretary Fish and other slies of the Spaniards to resist, and had the perpetuator or rather the initiator of the murder been produced at once it is possible he might have been reprimited at once it is possible he might have been reprimited if not imprisoned. That any other than a volunteer and a Spaniard was the guildy party was not intimated; upon his firing at Greenwalth the man was at once surrounded oy hundreds of volunteers, who, by their subsequent acts, as heretofore portrayed in the Heratio, were quite as amenable to punishment as he, but as one day after another passed it began to be runnered about that the affair had deeper ramifications than was supposed and that the latention was to cause an indiscriminate slaughter of foreigners, including the United States Consul. It was stated, also, that a number of people had arrived here from New Orleans and Key West for that purpose.

By the affair of the 6th the thing was precipitated before the pian was fairly matured, and the ringleaters had to exape as best they could. As stated, a letter was received here from the Spanish Consul in New Orleans, stating these facts, and that three of the ringleaters escaped on the steamer Yazoo, which salled from here for the last mentioned piace on the 7th. Of all this, the only thing tangible was the steamer Yazoo, which recently returned here, and the captain, others and engineers of waith tave made oath that no persons such as referred to went on that vessel to New Orleans; that sine catried out one passenger from Havana. An Americaa gentleman from Pariadelphia. Following this comes another letter that it was not the Yazoo but snother steamer on which they escaped, and so the matter stands. was likely to excite a feeling in favor of the Cubans

but snother steamer on which they escaped, and so the matter stands.

In regard to the assassin, the young man Wells, the companion of Joinson and Foster, and the French Consul, who also saw the afair, selected from a number the same person, both expressing their moral certainty that he was the man, but hesitated to swear positively to his identity.

The Casino Espanol has raised \$1,216 for the widow and children of Greenwalth, and presented the same to the Prussian consul, Mr. Luis Well, to be forwarded. Mr. Well replies in a polite note of thanks, which is published.

widow and children of Greenwaith, and presented the same to the Frussian consul, Mr. Luis Weil, to be forwarded. Mr. Well replies in a polite note of thanks, which is published.

Another case of outrage upon an American citizen recently occurred here. Among the small vessels which ply between here and key West, mostly loaded with fish, is the smack Fulton, Frankin, master. By some means the "promoters of order in Havana" became impressed with the loca that Captain Frankin had taken off from key West one of the assassins of Castanon, and upon his arrival here in the prosecution of his trade his vessel was visited by some Spaniards, who used very threatening language to him, and he, thinking his life in danger, went on poard her Majesty's steamer peticle—as usual, there being no American man-or-war in the harbor. Hence he communicated with the Consul, as did also the commander of the Defence, and Art. Biddle went off on board and took his statement and then called on the "Captain General. Franklin desired his "Morro pass," so called, in order that he migh return to key West, and this some vounteers or other persons refused to permit him to get. The Captain General fold the Consulto let him come ashore on the following day and he would see that he had his pass. He accordingly did so, but it seems was dogged from his handing and as he was entering the onlice of the Captain of the Port he was stopped and informed if he entered he would bee dead man. He immediately returned on board of the Defence, when the Captain General being apprised of the facts, caused his pass to be sent to him and ordered a spanish man-of-war to escort him out of the harbor. The course of all the officials connected with the affair is commended by the Consul, who states that they acted in the affair with entire promptness and encelled to gratitude for his courtesy and readiness to extend an needing protection to Captain Franklin. The matter has been reported to Washington.

We have hitted to importance concerning the insurrection. The Command

emoarked on the coast of Tunas from a Steam namen proceeding from Nassau, where, it is stated, remains another vessel loaded with arms. It is known that the number of forces in the territory of Cascorro, Sibanicon, &c., is 2,000, without counting separate parties in Tunas, Bayamo and other points.

Cascorro, Shoancon, &c., 82,000, without counting separate parties in Tunas, Bayamo and other points. According to the contession of some prisoners "the principal einefs are much depressed." The same paper states that D. Adolfo de Vavona, D. Jose ignacio Loinaz, D. Carlos Loinaz and an individual from Bayamo accompanied Quesaos to Nassau. A landing of filibusters, arms and munitions on the coast of Holgiun is reported by the pupers here. It is said to be the same cargo which was on board the Lilian. Valmasedes, with sufficient force, had proceeded in person against the expedition.

A telegram from Cinco Villas, received last eventng, says there has presented himself, asking pardon, the insurrectionist, the so-called Lieutenant Colonel Don Manuel Garcia, with all of his party, consisting of five officers and eighty troops, carrying forty-live firearms, one of them a Remington—which were all the party had—some ammunition. Ac. According to the account they were well received, the sonders embracing them and manifesting much entauslasm. Much activity prevails in San Juan de los Remedios, and several encounters are reported there.

San Juan de los Remedios, and several encounters are reported there.

On the 23d the Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh companies of the "Honorable Bamberos." a colored miniary organization, having charge of the Fire Department, left this city for the Unico Villas, where, as the journals say, they go to build fortifications, though why they are required in that "completely pacific district." It were hard to tell.

It is denied by the Colonel of the Firth battallon of volunteers that a sergeant of his regiment was the assassin of Greenwalth.

The Havana Journals are jubilant over the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at Washington. In view of the approaching carnival the government is taking unusual care to preserve the peace.

The steamer Morro Castle, Captain Adams, which

washington. In view of the approaching carnival the government is taking unusual care to preserve the peace.

The steamer Morro Castle, Captain Adams, which strived here on she 23d, on her passage down ran on to Ragged Reef, twelve miles south of Cape Florida, in 1st. 25 3d, bon. 80, where she lay for twelve hours, working off by the rising of the tide at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 22d. She was in no way injured. While on the reef she threw over 280 tons of her cargo, consisting of salt and lard. But one wrecker appeared near her, which carried out her bow anchor, but was of too small tonnage to lighten her. At half-past eight in the morning the German steamer Frankfurt, Kuhiken master, passed the Morro Castle from three to five milesoff. The colors were immediately holated union downwards and four guns fired. The German seemed to respond to the signal, but did not stop, and great indignation was expressed. On the arrival of the two vessels here Captain Kuhiken stated that he did not see the signals nor hear the guns, though he saw some smoke. The usual protest was made by Captain Adams before the American Consul. He finds no tault whatever with the captain of the tierman steamer.

In the Morro arrived General James Watson Webb and wite and George Wiley, of New York.

Spanish Outrage on American Commerce Case of the Steamer Colonel ILloyd Aspin-

wall-Statement of the Captain.
The case of the seizure of the American steamer Colonel Lloyd Aspinwali by the Spanish man-of-war Herman Cortes, and the subsequent detention of the vessel and crew, with the barbarous treatment of ne latter by Spanish officials in Ravana, as recited in the following statement of the master, and con firmed by all on board, is but another evidence of the utter disregard of international law and comity which characterizes the Spaniards in their inter course with American citizens. The affair was some time since brought to the notice of the Washington authorities, but at last accounts the vessel was still

STATEMENT OF THE MANTER OF THE COLONEL LLOYD ASPINWALL.
The master, Charles McCarty, states that the Colo nel Lloyd Aspinwall, of 76 46-100 tons registered burden, left Port au Prince on the 17th January. 1870, bound to Havana. On the 18th a very heavy sea prevailed, and the vessel being in danger of swamping, he changed her course, steaming three points to the windward. At seven A. M. of that day, and when in sight of the island of Cuba, the pumps became choked by coal and all hands were obliged

to turn to with buckets to keep her free, as the sea

was breaking over her in large quantities. At three P. M. the ongines were moving very slowly, with twelve inches of which on the fireroom floor and at lear P. M. the engines were stopped, all hands bailing. In about an hour they so gained on the water as to start the engines, and at seven P. M. the vessel made the Cape Mayst light-On the 19th the weather was more moderate, but the sea still ran high and the captain kept close to land, hoping to enter the harbor of Baracoa. The crew is was exhausted and the water Raining blowly. At seven A, M. of the 20th he saw the entrance to Baracoa harbor, but it was too rough to enter without a pliot. The steamer continued along, the engines working slowly or not at all, until ten A. M. of the 21st, when she signted Maternillas lighthouse, and soon after a Spanish man-of-war was observed coming towards them. The captain immediately coming towards them. The captain immediately hoisted his flag, when the war vessel changed her course, apparently satisfied. He then ordered the mate to hauf it down, as the wind was blowing very hard and the flag was too heavy for the stair. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock P. M. the war vessel fired a gungand, the engines of the Aspinwail being immediately stopped, sent a boat alongside, and an officer stepping on board took possession of the vessel. The sinp's prepers were at once handed to this officer, with a request that he should examine them, which he

engines of the Aspinwail being immediately stopped, sent a board look possession of the vessel. The simply piepers were at once handed to this officer, with a request that he smould examine them, which he refused to do, stating that he had orders to take her to Nuevitas.

The captain protested, and explained as well as he could stating that he was bearer of despatches of great importance to the United States government, besides large packages of correspondence for Rear Admiral Foor, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, confided to his care by Commander Elias H. Gwen, of the United States steamer seminole, and other correspondence of memeral, to all of which the officer only repeated his orders. According to the beat of his knowledge the Aspinwal was irom four to six miles from shore at the time. Arrived at Nueviasi the captain was ordered on opard the man-o-war, which proved to be the Herman Cortes, when the papers of his yeased what he had to a the officers, but no heed was given him. The papers delivered to the commander were as follows:—The register, a cesarance from the Castom house at Port au Prince, a manifest clearance, authenticated by the Spanish Consin at Port au Prince, addressed to commanders of Spanish men-of-war in the Bahama channel; the snipping articles, containing the hames of the crew how on board and an old roll or crew list containing the names of the crew now on board and an old roll or crew list containing the happing had been employed a few months before, when the vessel was hired by the Hayten government.

The vessel was defained at Nuevitas until the 28th. Mesnwhite the captain's trunk, containing the happitant correspondence referred to and other important papers, was sealed up by the Spanish of his protein correspondence referred to and other important papers, was sealed up by the Spanish of his protein correspondence referred to and other important papers, was sealed up by the Spanish of his protein correspondence referred to an dother important development of the reason of the r

the rate of \$500 per day.

At the latest accounts from Havana the matter was still before the Marine Court there, though no reason, of course, could be shown for the detention.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN EUROPE.

Its Practical Operations-Rates for Messages Various Parts of Europe-Increased

Rusiness from Low Prices.
As early as the year 1727 Mr. Stephen Grey, of ondon, made some experiments by which he discovered that intelligence could be transmitted over wires by electricity. During the years 1748-9 Dr. Bishop, also of London, made further experiments and succeeded in operating through 10,000 feet of wire. Dr. Franklin made similar experiments in Philadelphia about the same time. In 1708 Mr. Charles Marshall, of Renfrew, Scotland, invented a telegraph instrument differing very little in principle from the one invented and made a success some eighty years afterwards by Professor Morse. Mr. Marshall's instrument is described at some length in a communication dated Renfrew, February 1, 1758, and published in the Scots' Magazine of that neer named Estancourt, who, in 1756, had built a line twenty-five miles in length, connecting Madrid with Aranjuez. In 1796 a Spanish doctor named Salva invented au electric telegraph apparatus. A number of inventions, said to be capable of transmitting intelligence by electricity, were submitted to the Emperor Napoleon L. but, being in advance of the age, were rejected as nacless and visionary; and it remained for Professor S. F. E. Morse, of New York, to Invent the first instrument capable of writing legible characters, at a great distance from the operator, by means of electro-magnetism. The first successful electric telegraph was established between Washington and Baitimore in July, 1844. In five years we had built upwards of 10,000 miles, and at the present time not less than 100,000 miles are in operation in the United States.

Though we started far in advance of European countries, and were not hambered in any respect, our telegraph facilities are now far inferior to the poorest in all Europe. The ruling principal held by foreign governments has been that telegraphic correspondence is analogous to the transmission of letters through the post office. Indeed, the importance of possessing permanent and reliable means of telegraphic communication is considered greater than the necessity of an efficient postal service. With few exceptions of small importance and exclusive control of the respective governments throughout the Continent of Europe, and in most of the States it works hand in hand with the post office. England alone stood for a long time in opposition to the postal system, clinging with characteristic tenacity to the monopoly system of the United States, until the imperative requirements of the public service and the demands of public epinion wrought before the British had a fair said imparital hearing, the same as they are now having here; and altogether the matter was exhaustively argued before a select committee. The people and investigation, was finally made.

It is expected that the anti-monop neer named Bettancourt, who, in 1786, had built a line twenty-five miles in length, connecting Madria with Aranjuez. In 1796 a Spanish doctor named

Ten cents pay the cost of transmitting a message of twenty words from one part to any other of Switzeriand, a telegraph station being attached to nearly every post office.

A despatch from Berne to Paris costs sixty cents, to Marselles sixty cents, to Vienna eighty cents, to London \$1\$ 40, and Constantinopie \$2. In 1864 the number of messages sent in Switzerland averaged fifty-four for every 1,000 inhabitants. A reduction of eighty per cent in the cost of transmitting increased the number to 431 messages for each 1,000 inhabitants. So much for Switzerland. In France a message of twenty words can be sent throughout the empire, irrespective of distance, for twenty eents, and from one to any other part of the same department for ten cents. In 1852 message of twenty words from Paris to Marsellles cost \$2.65. Two years ago the rate was reduced to twenty cents, and it has been found to work so satisfactorily that a further reduction is in contempiation. The increase of business obtained by the liberal course of the French government has enabled it to extend the telegraph into the most remote rural districts of the empire.

Judged by any standard of comparison the telegraph service rendered by the Western Union monopoly is twenty years benind Continental Europe. To those who are acquainted with the working of the post office it has long been manifest that the electric telegraph is subject to the same general laws as the working of cheap postage, and the prosperity of the French, Swiss and Beigna anti-monopoly telegraph systems should impart additional steength to the argument in lawor of the immediate aboution of the Western Union monopoly.

EUROPE.

The Burlingame-Ohinese Mission 12 Court in Engle

Minister Burlingame's Diplomacy and Audience with Prince Gortschakoff.

How the Czar and the Empress Received the Embassy.

Life and Amusements of the Council Prelates in Rome.

Our special correspondents in Bt. Petersburg and Rome supply the following important details of our cable telegram advices from both cities.

RUSSIA

Minister Burlingame's Mission to the Czar-His Interview with Prince Gortschakes— What the Imperialist Statesman Said to the Ravoy of China—Non-intervention—American Diplomacy "Heads" the Court—A Policy of "Peace and Justice"—The Crimeun and Ame-

Sr. PRTERSBURG, Feb. 6, 1670. The Hon. Anson Burlingame had an interview to-day with Prince Gortschakoff. This first meeting between the Chancellor of the Russian empire and the Chief Envoy of China was most cordial in character as well as interesting in results. Having already communicated by telegraph the main points of the meeting between the two eminent personages

After the first formalities of the visit were over Prince Gortschakoff assured Mr. Burlingame of his gratification at the fact that China was coming into closer relations with the rest of the world, and said that he had often thought how it might be possible to bridge over the chasm which had hitherto sepa rated that great and populous empire from the other sections of the earth, and wondered how the confidence of the people might be won sufficiently to attain the desired object. The Chancellor complimented Mr. Burtingame on having succeeded as completely in his great work and said that, owing to circumstances, an American was best fitted to carry it out, and added that he did not see how it could other wise have been accomplished. In speaking of international policy the Prince remarked, "As we do not permit other people to meddle in our affairs, so we do not meddle in others."

celebrated despatch of 1863, in which the Russian Chancellor had vindicated this doctrine of non-intervention with such consummate skill and with a suc cess worthy of the cause.

Some remarks were now made about America, and in the course of the conversation Prince Gortson akon took occasion to pay a tribute to the Hon. Mr. Curtin, our present Minister at St. Petersburg.

Curtin, our present Minister at St. Petersburg.

After speaking of the personal merits of the American representative ne concluded by saying that if ne had had the selection numself to make he could not have been better satisfied.

As Mr. Buringame was about to take leave Prince Gortschagoff gave expression again to his satisfaction at the friendity relations between fussia and China, and spoke of the long continued intercourse of the past, repeated assurances of his most sincers sympathy with the objects of Mr. Buringame's mission, and spoke emphatically in favor of a "poncy of peace and justice."

Such age the particulars that I have been able to obtain of a meeting which i consider worthy of the

peace and justice."

Such age tae particulars that I have been able to obtain of a meeting waten I consider worthy of the greatest attention, whether the persons or the objects for waten they came together be taken into WHAT MAY COME OF IT.

consideration.

But few comments are needed in order to bring out in full renef the significance of this interview between the representative of the most powerful empire in Europe and the Piempotentary of 400,000,000 of people in Asia, who is at the same time a citizen of the United States. Russia with her population of 75,000,000, with her principle acting in its widest application that every man above twenty-one years of age is entitled to a house-stead, with her elective courts for the people, justices of the peace and juries; and provincial assembites regulating the economy of the country, may justify be called a collection of little republics, the sum total of which is termed an empire.

Any one familiar with the nistory traditions and mainfest destiny of Russia could easily foresee that the able and far-seeing statesman now at the head of the St. Petersburg Caoinet would have the fullest sympathy with the objects of Mr. Burningame's mission. There is, however, such a fitness in the meeting of these two representative men that I cannot but give it that prominence which, as a historical event, it demands.

event, it demands.

The name of Prince Gortschakoff, must ever be connected with one of the most remarkable epochs in Russia—remarkable as well in the external relations of the country as in its internal development. Caned to power after the Crimean campaign, in which Russia and met the united strack of four European Powers and the armed neutrality of a fifth, he found himself the adviser of a monarch who has since made his name litusations by the number and greatness of the reforms initiated and carried out during his regal. Upon the breaking out of the late rebalion in America, when the feudalism of westers Europe was against us, when every person who wished that some men might have the legalized right to hee on the sweat of other men's prows prayed and plotted for the ruin of the republic, Russia sincereity and truly took sides with the cause of freedom, and contained to do so until the close of the struggie. During all this time Prince Gortschakoff was the representative of Russian foreign policy. In 1863, when a factious case, greedy of its privileges and jeatous of the new reforms, rose in resistance, the same leudal element in Western Europe which used its influence against the American government now made a violent diplomatic attack upon Russia. This attack it was the tisk of Prince Gortschakoff to repel.

As in the case of America, the favoring any rebellion could be justified neither in the name of freedom progress, nor international law, so in the Polish provinces of Russia, the championship of a class could be undertaken neither in the name of progress or equality, nor by virtue of any known treaty. This weakness of Westers diplomacy in The name of Prince Gortschakoff,

class could be undertaken neither in the name of progress or equality, nor by virtue of any known treaty. This weakness of Westers diplomacy in 1863 was carefully masked by specious arguments. These arguments the Russian Chancellor analysed one by one, and after showing his opponents the untenationess of their position found nimesif master of the field.

Of Mr. Buslingame's career in America previous to his mission in China it is not necessary to speak. There are few Americans who do not remember the cornes in the House of Representatives at Washing-

There are few Americans who do not remember the scenes in the House of Representatives at washington when he took the foremost position in that great movement which has at length purified and freed the country.

IN ASTA.

Chins, with a population the most industrious and the most frugal on the face of the earth, had reached the turning point of her instory, without power to determine her own inture career. If left to herself and her enemies it was to be feared that her fate would have been disastrous. Appearthat her sale would nave been disastrous. Appearing at this juncture and comprehending the vast import of the Uniuese question—which is the question of the future of one third of the human race—Mr. Burlingame has gone forth on a mission which may well be designated as one of "peace and justice."

Royal Reception of the Burlingume Embassy-A Special Court Programme-Latest Earthly Court Audience of the Minister from China-Compliment from the Empres of All the Russian.

Every preparation is being made to give Mr. Buringame and his mission a reception befitting its dignity and the important objects it has in view. A special ceremonial has been drawn up for the occa-sion of the solemn audience with the Emperor. I have just obtained a copy and send herewith a translation to the readers of the Herald. The day for the audience has not yet been fixed. The following is a copy of the official paper:-

The following is a copy of the official paper:—
OUTLINE OF CREEMONIAL FOR THE RECEPTION OF
THE RIVOYS OF CHIMA IN SOLEMN AUDIENCE.
On the day fixed for the audience three court
carriages will be placed at the disposal of the Envoys.
After having been informed by the Chief of the Department of Ceremonies that they are to be received
in solemn audience the Envoys will proceed to the
Winter Palace in the carriages assigned to them,
passing by way of the Novsky Prospect. Having arfived at their place of destination they will alight at
the grand entrance on the Palace quay.

In the first carriage, drawn by four horses, will be
seated the three Envoys, the Hon. Anson Burlingame, Chi Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, also Mr. Charovsey, of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Anairs, who
is to accompany the Envoys in the quality of inter-

game, Chi kang and Sun Caia-Ru, also Mr. Clarov-sery, of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is to accompany the Envoys in the quality of inter-pretor. The carriage will be followed by a mounted officer of the imperial stables.

In the second carriage, drawn by two horses, will follow Mr. de Champs, Secretary of the Embassy, accompanied by Ku Yang, the dragoman.

The third carriage will contain the two other

dragomans.
The Envoys will be not at the entrance of the naisce by one court fourter and two heraids. and

at themead of the stairs by a fourrier. They will enter the palace preceded by these functionaries; will be received in the antechamber by the Calef of the Department of the Engineer in the Palace. In this hall, the side Combander of the Palace. In this hall, the side Combander of the Palace. In this hall, the Combander of the Palace. In this hall, the palace of the Envoys will continue their way through the Armorian Hall, and passing the Alexander Hall, will enter the Yellow Chamber, where they may change dress it such be their ceremonial. They will here be received by the Master of the imperial Court, and will be served with tea and other refreshments.

After a short repose the Envoys will be invited to proceed to the White Sall, where where will be a guard of honor. I waiting composed of one company of drematiers of the Palace, in the White Hall the Envoys will be received by the Grand Master of Ceremonies and by the Director of the Asiatio Department of the Ministry of Poreign Affairs.

When the time if the addigues small have arrived the Grand Master of Ceremonies will conduct the Envoys to the Golden Chamber, accompanied also by the Director of the Asiatio Department.

The chief Envoy, his Excellency Hon. Anson Burlingame, will present to his Majesty the Emperor the letter of the Emperor of China, and his Majesty will hand it over to the Chancellor of the Empire.

At the close of the audience has suite of the Empass, will be invited to the Golden Chamber, and will be presented to his Majesty by the chief Envoy.

The Emperson of China the Emperor.

The Grand Master of Ceremonies will then wait upon the Empress and, having received ber orders, will reconduct to the Golden Chamber the Envoys and present shem to her Majesty. The suite will be presented to the Emperor.

After the presentations the Envoys will be conducted to the Fenous White Emperson and the E

The Council and Its Debates-How and Where the Ecumenical Fathers Live-Their Doings and Amusements—Two Categories—Bishop Study on the Pincian Hill—In the Colleges. ROME, Feb. 8, 1870.

Council, and as yet everything remains in hoc. No

decision on any point has been reached. Such was the answer given me yesterday by one of the highest managers of the secret negotiations under way; but he omitted to furnish me with any data as to the debates that have already taken piace, "for," said he, "we are deliberating sub secreto pontificio, and hence are not allowed to tell anything." He, as the other dignitaries do, complains that the press is filled with the most preposterous and idle accounts in regard to the Council, mailed from this point or concocted in newspaper bureaus several miles out-side of the Porta del Popolo. In the meanwhile, and against the bogus press which is in the impossibility of keeping here even the minety-nine hundredth part of a correspondent, it is certain that the man-ner of living, private doings and amusements of the Ecumenical Fathers are causing no little interest, even if only from the fact that they are gathered here to reform and remodel us all in this world and to provide our safety in the world to come. In the first place, be it said, that the fathers are divided off into two grand categories, or classes-First, thos who rule the roast by virtue of superior intelligence and heavy purses; second, those wao, being povernerely holding candles at the feast-and such compose the vast bulk of the Council. To the first are all the nonors; to the latter are cast the crumbs from Lazarus' table. However, the majority were not from the outset entitled to harbor any very high expectaforeknew in what capacity they were engaged to Now they are here, and are mum; but that is about all they are, for it cannot be added that they are comfortably housed. The chief functions required of them, in a business way, are that they stick fast to their benches, in the north tran-ept of St. Peter's,

of them, in a business way, are that they stick fast to their benedes, in the north transept of St. Peter's, and perform the proper amount of voting when the boxes are handed around Bishop study has been my principal occupation since the assembly met; and, having seen much of the members—by met; and hade his will, giving all his meetings and in social circles I claim to know some entage and in social circles I claim to know some entage and the social state in the streets.

Perhaps newaere else are subordinates as in this city and under this religious government, and consequently the vast number of bishops who are made to play underlings here may be excused for wearing an annoyed, wearled and de ceuers aspect on their laces so marked that it cannot be mistaken. That aspect seems plainly to intimate that the wearled would be far more important personages back in the respective dioceses, away fromess rioliness, the surface of claims and the other big rulers would be far more important personages back in the respective dioceses, away fromess rioliness, the surface of claims and the other big rulers would be far more important personages back in the respective dioceses, away fromess rioliness, the surface of claims and the other big rulers would be far more important personages back in the respective dioceses, away fromess rioliness, the least mean of his reliatives, and the olive which can be assigned for his naving which all his projectly to the Euriem had his will, least the surface of the rebellion was regaing and he was union part of the country of the rebellion was regained to his projectly to the Euriem had his

the spot, fail down in their fraces or turn to the right or to the left without preference. It is worse still with them when they find themselves at home in their quarters or longings. There their fracts and privileges when as home contrast strikingly with the lonesome, scanty surroundings amidst which they are piece together and packed off to live ontheir stay in the capital of catholicom. The barren honor of forming part, pars minima, of the Council is but a meagre offset for magned slights and downright scantiness. The Pope and the Cardinals nave so made to occupy them at inis juncture that the poor takers are left to shit for themselves as best they can. This is certainly hard upon them, to say the least, in a "civit society" where the practice of "every one for himself" is not wholly unobserved; and if anything is destined to cut short the feutimental sittings, before a die hour of adjournment, it will be the internal grunolings on the part of these overridden members, who are now compelled to hide their own lights under bushies while holding candles for "the emineues," and to lay their bodies on the roughest of concaes in the ceils of the "colleges." If anything could tempt them to get up a small sized recellion agains know and her torial Pontifical it should precisely be the ceils of the colleges just mentioned; for they are, verify; the most unconfortable of abodes, and, in the present cold snap we are enjoying, perhaps a out more frigid and disagreeable than the chatcombe themselves would be in the vicinity of the Valacombe heiselves would be in the vicinity of the Valacombe heiselves where the Roman creed has a good toothold; and the existing the same the vicinity of the Valacombe heiselves where the Roman creed has a good toothold; and thus cut existing the vicinity of the Valacombe heiselves where the Roman creed has a good toothold; and thus cut existing the present time to house the major portion of the architestops, bishops and priessate who are made at the present time to house the major portion

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At Dantzic the theatres have been closed on acount of the severe cold.

The police force of Rheims, France, is on a strike especting some change in the working regulations. The workshops at the station of Bromberg, Prussia, have been destroyed by are, incurring a loss of

Numerous foreign officers have offered their cer- | The Board soon after adjourned.

vices to the Vicercy of Egypt, but all have been de The British government has offered to convert the florish into a training ship for juveniles, and to a her up for the accommodation of 500.

The cold has savely been so intense at Vittoria, in Spain, that several farmers were frozen to death on their return home from the market.

The student was logarit the duel with Count Bismarch and he are her sentenced to three weeks improminent in the strong room of the University.

The householders of Paris are being right need by

The householders of Paris are being victimized by a gang of sneak thieves who enter under the pretence of being peddlers and make of with everything within their reach. A fire recently occurred in the Crown Prince's pas-ace in Berlin, caused by the carelessness of some plumbers who had been working on the roof. The damages were not serious.

Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, met with a severe accident recently, while wasking in St. James' Park, London, through a dog's charabecoming entangled round his leg.

Prince Obcienskov, chief director of the customs, was recently arrested in Warsaw, cosides ten other high officials. They are charged with being coacerned in the plots against the imperial government that were lately discovered.

At the recent municipal elections in the small town of Percus, France, only twenty-nine voters out of eighteen hundred registered their votes. Without loss of time the whole twenty-nine voted themselves unanimously into office.

A great number of musaroom banks and commission offices having opened in Napies the government has pounced upon them and has proved them to form part of a dangarous gang of swindlets. Rates of interest on deposits were offered varying from ten to twenty per coat per month.

The widow of the police officer Mourot, who was recently shot while attempting to arrest a rioter in Paris, has received a pension of each from the Amister of the Interior and project of Police. Ten private subscriptions for the same purpose aready exceed \$2,000L.

A MISER'S DEATH.

He Lives a Life of Privation and Dies in a Garret, Leaving \$200,000 to the United States Government and Nothing to His Re-Intives-A Nice Question of Law-Tho

Miner's Life.
The trial of the Pox will case was commenced yes serday before Surrogate Robers C. Hutchings, The estator, Charles Fox, died suddenly in January, leaving a will in which, after directing his debts tol be paid and appointing two executors, he gave at his real and personal property to the United States, to be used towards paying off the deet con release by the government, or, to use his own words, 'for the purpose of assisting to dis-charge the debt contracted by the war for subjugation of the rebellious rate states." The will is contested by his only next of kin, the infant nieces of a deceased brother. The executors are the only subscribing witnesses to the will, and the coursel for contestants vesterday, at the trial, objected to their competency as witnesses unless they first renounced as executors, and referred to a decision of the Supreme Court, made in 1853, holding that the executors are

Mr. Ritterband, counsel for the executors, in reply, reviewed the cases decided since 1853, and showed that the law is now settled as laid down in Willard on Executors, 1859, that an executor is a competent subscribing witness when he takes no

other interest under the will. The Surrogate took the latter view and decided to favor of the competency of the executors. The executors were then examined by Mr. Ritterband and

ecutors were then examined by Mr. Raterband and tostified that the will was executed July 10, 1864, and the the deceased was of sound mind and a man of great intentigence.

The proponents then rested and the counsel for contestants gave notice that they proposed to contest the validity of the devise to the United States and the capacity of the testator.

The case will, doubtless, before the liftigation in regard to it has come to an end, attract considerable public attention. The testator many years ago was a dealer in boots and shoes on the east side of town, and made considerable money. It is believed that during the war he speculated to some extent in various wars, and was fortunate enough to realize handsomely on every financial undertaking to took

and could not get one if he begged for it, and no one was allowed to approach him in his contracted quarters. He did his own cooking, made his own bed—a miserable old tick on a snaky old bedstead—and, in fine, lived the life of the most wretched of misers. Two or three weeks ago he was found dead in his room, and it was now antit the production of the will be made in Grand street and the inding of deeds of property in his room that his wealth was brought to hight. This wealth, it is said, consists of several houses in Third avenue and other parts of the city, and a great deal of land in the West, all of which amounts to the value of about \$200,000. The counset in the case are J. Solis Ritterband for the proponents and executors, Edwards Pierrepont for the legatees and James Flyan for special guardiau of the latants.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mueting of the Board of Education-Prome tion of Teachers-The Present System of

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, President Larremore in the chair. After the calling of the roll and the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting a number of resolutions were presented and referred.

The Committee on Normal Evening and Colored Schools having petitioned the Board for the appointment of Miss Jessie McGregor, Mary E. Carr, Agnes Juckson and Miss Patilips, as teachers in the daily Norman and High School at \$1,200, \$1,200, \$1,406 and \$1,400 per annum salary respectively; and that Miss Abbie E. Hamiin and Miss May Willard be promoted from third to second assistants at the sai-aries paid to the other teachers in like positions, a resolution was passed authorizing these appoint

The following resolution was also adopted:-That it be referred to the Committee on Course of Studies and School Books to ascertain and report to this Board as soon as practicable what changes in the course of study of the primary and grammar schools have been made necessary by the recent establishment of the normal and high school; and also what measures are required in order to sill, by the promotion or transfer of pupils from the orimary achool and departments, vacancies now existing in the cussees of the grammar schools.

The Board of School Transfers of the Twanty-Rest.

of the grammar schools.

The Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-first ward sent in the name of Miss Catharine C. McCaffrey, of Baxter street school, for promotion to the position of Vice Principal, Iemale department, ward school No. 49. A resolution was offered confirming the nomination.

Mr. Woop rose to object to the adoption of the resolution. He could not see why Miss McCaffrey, who belonged to Baxter street school, should be put over the head of Miss Elizapeth W. Brown, of No. 49. He believed in encouraging teachers instead of discouraging them, as this resolution aimed to do. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

couraging them, as this resolution aimed to do. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Some other business of a routine nature having been disposed of, Mr. Woop said that there was a matter on which he desired to say a few words. Having given it some attention of late and examined the condition of the schools in person, he was prepared to speak very decidedly. He was satisfied that the present system of teaching, in at least one of the departments of education, was very defective and required a thorough overhauling. A large proportion of the children of poer parents were not allowed to remain long enough at school to receive much benefit, being taken away at an early age and put to work, and the manner in which they were taught in the primary departments as eminently unsatisfactory. The system of teaching the younger children to write by lessons on slates was wrong, and he hoped that conybooks for writing lessons would soon be introduced. But the great evil in the primary departments was that green, giddy girls, fresh from the grammar schools, were put to teach the rudiments of education to very young children, who required more care and skill in management than older puppis. These teachers would be much more neefful in nigher departments, and the children in the primary schools could be better instructed by teachers who are now otherwise engaged. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That in all primary schools and primary departments where there is a vice principal or lirst assistant teacher they shall take charge of and teach the sixthgrada, to loads higher classes, and that the younger teachers be dataless to teach higher classes in those schools.